

GIR

the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison*.
A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phantasies speaks dissembled wants. *Prior*.
I, near yon stile, three fallow *gypsies* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay*.
In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;
A fig in this hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetic sieve and sheers. *Garth's Dispensat.*
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a
dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and
harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.
3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.
The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too,
in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange*.
A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior*.

GIRASOLE. *n. f.* [*girafol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.

2. The opal stone.

TO GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*gýrban*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their
loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 25.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to ban-
dages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliver*.

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Lof.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato*.

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior*.

4. To invest.

Such then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in regu'don of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with
filk. *Ezek. xvi. 10.*

Typhoeus there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
'Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what fill they had, together fow'd,
To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if to hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

7. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakef.*

8. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd*.

9. To inclose; to incircle.

That Nyctean isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L.*

TO GIRDER. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of
this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any
thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented
on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit
is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang; from the
sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.
This word is now seldom used.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakef. H. VI.*

They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by
this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which
the acheril feels. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth
well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth
amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*

GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece
of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the
summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at
one arm to the girders. *Harris*.

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the sum-
mers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girders* need
not be so strong as the front *girders*. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackm. Creation*.

GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*gýrbel*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

GIS

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*, *Shakespeare*.
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle.
Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on
their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley*.

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakef. Hen. V.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle*
of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon*.

TO GIRDLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been dislodged. *Shakespeare's King John*.

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakespeare's Timon*.

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles
the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdle*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's En.*

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing
in motion. See *GYRE*.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much
question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *gyr*,
of the same signification; *Minfrew* from *garvula*, Latin, a
prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks
that it comes from *herules*, Welsh, from which, says he,
herlet is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons,
who used ceopl for a man, might likewise have ceopla for a
woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Hicche*
derives it most probably from the Islandick *karinna*, a wo-
man.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unfeign'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakespeare*.

And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;
For I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare*.

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Dante*.

Tragedy should blurt as much to stoop
To the low mimic follies of a farce.

As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Roscommen*.

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh, a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden*.

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carver*.

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

TO GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grim*. It is still
used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or pec-
civill person.

GIRROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Dift.*

GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]

TO GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to
encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,
The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson*.

GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the
horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*; *Milton*.
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt.

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*,
which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are
tacked firmly together. *Wijeman's Surgery*.

GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the fiddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben. Johnson's Undervowels*.

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed oppress'd, would break his *girths*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift*.

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his followers strown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift*.

2. The compas measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards
in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder*.

TO GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

TO GISE GROUND. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed
it with his own flock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailyn*.

GISLE.

GIV

GIV'LE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus,
Fredele is a pledge of peace; *Gifstert* an illustrious pledge,
like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden*.

GITH. *n. f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

TO GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gyfan*, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were
so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hosker*.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat. xxv.*

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sa-
crifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25.*

I had a matter that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit
to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,
His *givings* rare, gave farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epistles*.

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or
writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.

The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, the *gave* me
of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12.*

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in
marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38.*

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a
general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the
Thursday before Christmas. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.

We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and
impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out
into wildness. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.

3. To put into one's possession; to consign.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them
away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple*.

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will
remove the earth. *Temple*.

If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's
hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its
conveyance. *Lact.*

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Jeb. ii. 4.*

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,

If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*.

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange
his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Lact.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner
what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention.

The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:
the king, somewhat fluster'd, said, To whom do you appeal?

The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to
Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear
to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator*.

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclef.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii.*

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself.

What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which
had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

8. To expose.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. En.*

9. To grant; to allow.

This *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*.

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wife proposal way;

Nay, urg'd him to go on; the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother*.

11. To yield without resistance.

12. To permit; to commission.

Prepare

The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Ode*.

13. To enable; to allow.

God himself requirerh the lifting up of pure hands in
prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the
wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hosker*.

Give me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakef. Othello*.

So some weak shoots which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;

Through the new pulp soft'ning juices flow,
Thrill forth the gems, and *give* the flow'r to blow. *Tickel*.

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy stretch-
out life, I *give* to both your speeches. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida*.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

GIV

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakef. Measure for Measure*.

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave*
a great shout in derision of them. *Kailler's Hist. of the Turks*.

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that
Wood's halpence have been offered, and caution the poor
people not to receive them. *Swift*.

16. To exhibit; to express.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence
in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships,
gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot*.

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall
we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *gives* out their smell
more. *Bacon*.

20. To addit; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave*
themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest
their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.

After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read
they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the
feeding of cattle. *Hosker, b. i.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the
secret access which people superstitiously *given* might have
always thereunto with ease. *Hosker, b. v. f. 17.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*.

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakef. H. VI.*

Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:

He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakef. Jul. Caesar*.

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*,
he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakef.*

Hunades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before;
so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all
to pleasure and ease. *Kailler's History of the Turks*.

Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise de-
sirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He that *gives* his mind to the law of the most High, will
seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclef. xxxix. 1.*

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this
theatre of the world. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism*.

They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enter-
prises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at per-
sonal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.

Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his gallery;
and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.

I have some business of importance with her; but her hus-
band is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden*.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of
waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and
prepared for death. *Bacon's*